PROCEEDINGS OF THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

DASARA SESSION—OCTOBER & NOVEMBER 1936.

FIRST DAY.

Monday, 26th October 1936.

The Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly was held in the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion, Mysore, commencing at 12 of the clock on Monday, 26th October 1936, Mr. President (*Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan) in the Chair.

The names of the members present are given in the Appendix.

The Session was opened by the President with the following Address:—

MEMBERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY,

His Highness's Tour in Europe.

In welcoming you to another session, I think there is no topic to which I can at the outset more aptly refer than the recent visit of His Highness the Maharaja to Europe. It was, indeed a notable event in the annals of Mysore. It was His Highness's first journey across the seas, and was undertaken more as a matter of duty to himself and his State than as a mere pleasure trip. His Highness left his State amid the heartiest good wishes of his people; and they will be glad to learn that he has returned home greatly benefited in health and enriched by new and valuable experiences which will in due time find expression in the development of the welfare of the State.

It is superfluous for me, I hope, to tell an intelligent assemblage like this that there was no truth in the rumour that the real object of His Highness's journey was something different from what I have just stated. His Highness did not go to England with any idea of troubling anybody with questions concerning his State nor was there any necessity for his doing so.

Conditions in Europe.

One of the most striking things in the study of the conditions prevailing in Europe today is the manner in which revolutionary theories such as Marxism, Communism and Syndicalism, which were mentioned with bated breath in the days before the War, have become the common talk of the market place. A grim struggle is going on between Right and Left; between Fascism and Communism. Another even more striking thing is the number of cases in which those theories have been tried out, and the disillusionment which has almost invariably followed the trial. Let us, therefore, thank Heaven that we have not wasted our money or our resources in these years when the world has been so sick, in experimenting with untried specifics, but have stuck to the old general practitioner, Democracy, who alone has his reputation unsullied and his brass plate untarnished. Let us thank Heaven also that we have been guided throughout by a Ruler who, with courage and wisdom, has ever been ready to try out reforms, to promote anything that is for the good of his people, but always subject to the maintenance of a reasoned and ordered

advance without either rushing impetuously ahead or loitering aimlessly in the rear.

State Socialism in Mysore.

Having said so much in general, let me now try to review briefly the chief events of the period since we last met, beginning with the commercial enterprises which have laid us open in some quarters to the charge of going far in the direction of State Socialism. This criticism is, I fear, based on an entire misapprehension of the position. In the great countries of the West like, England, the field of industry and commerce is pre-eminently one for the private *entrepreneur* and any undue incursion into his preserves is looked upon as a violation of the doctrine of *laissez-faire*. On the other hand, here in India, where private enterprise is proverbially unenterprising and private capital notoriously shy, Governments have perforce to take a more active and practical interest in the problems of trade and industry than by merely passing a legislative measure regulating the hours of work here or amending the company law there. Indeed, in the peculiar circumstances prevailing in this country, State Socialism—and a generous measure of it—is not only desirable, but is also necessary if the pace of industrialisation in the country is to be accelerated. And we in Mysore, if we have erred at all in this respect, have erred on the safe side.

Economic Planning.

When I addressed you at the last Dasara Session, I referred to the 'Economic Planning and Rural Reconstruction,' by means of which we were endeavouring to raise the general standard of life. I am glad now to be able to show you in the year under review tangible progress achieved under both heads. Since I addressed you last, the Mysore Cement Works, the Mysore Paper Works and the Mysore Spun Silk Company have all passed from the stage of projects to that of realities. There has, unfortunately, been a speculative boom which has accompanied the flotation of some of these and other companies. May I venture a word of warning in this connection? While I desire above everything else to see the industrialisation of the country proceed apace, and while I rejoice in the birth of every new enterprise in the State, I strongly deprecate the advent of a spirit of gambling in shares, of the prospects of which very little is known. I, therefore, welcome signs of the growth of a system of Investment Trusts, which, I hope, will tend to exercise a steadying influence and to prevent speculative booms which would only retard the steady progress of the State.

Of that steady progress in industry I will here give only one instance. The erection of the steel plant at Bhadravati was completed and the first charge was put in on the 7th March; the big rolling mill started to operate on the 28th March, 1936 and the finishing mill a month later. There has, unfortunately, been an increase of 4 lakhs in the capital cost over and above the original capital estimate of Rs. 19 lakhs. The working costs, too, are still somewhat higher than those provided in the estimate, but they are steadily declining, and it is hoped that with an increase in output the estimated figure will be reached. The net result of the year's working is a profit of Rs. 1·95 lakhs, which has been carried to the depreciation account.

Rural Reconstruction.

The welfare of the raiyat has always been the first consideration of Government and there have been important developments in the last few months in rural reconstruction. After years of endeavour to do something in every village, we have now concentrated on an attempt to do more or less everything in some villages. A number of villages, 200 in all, have been selected for an intensive programme in all branches, and some very interesting conferences have been held, at which the places have been selected which are most suitable for schemes of each class.

In the selected villages action has been taken to improve the administration of the *panchayats* and make them alive to their duties and responsibilities.

I am glad to say that we have met with an enthusiastic response, and the people have come forward in numerous instances to perform communal labour on the roads, drains and the general tidying-up of the villages. The Agricultural Department is introducing an improved type of manure pit, and it is also concerning itself with establishing bee-keeping and poultry-farming in suitable villages. The Department of Industries and Commerce is helping with the revival of cottage industries, such as soap-making, hand-weaving, blanket and mat-making. One very interesting feature of these industries is that we have been able to make the *panchayats* the central agency for the disposal of the produce and have persuaded them, in some cases, to provide the circulating capital. Government grants have been made available for providing drinking-water wells, stud bulls and schools for all the selected villages which are without one or other of these necessities, but emphasis has been rightly placed on the villagers doing as much as possible without Government aid, because village uplift, if it is to be continuous, must come from within and not from without.

Development of Irrigation.

These are a few directions in which the problem of rural improvement is being tackled in the State. Basically, however, this problem is the problem of improving agriculture in this country, and the schemes to which I attach the most importance are, therefore, those which are designed to increase the ryot's standard of living by increasing his output and as a consequence, his supply of food for men and cattle, his income and his surplus available for things other than the prime necessities of life. The chief means of doing this is, of course, by developing irrigation; and here we have a record on which, you will agree, we have some reason to congratulate ourselves. As I explained to you in my speech at the last Budget Session, we have steadily pursued the policy of extending our irrigation works, even when the return on the capital did not seem to be very high. I have always viewed the problem of irrigation as the most important factor in rural reconstruction, and considered that expenditure on it stood justified by the increased help it gave to the ryot more than by the net revenue it gave to Government. In the year under review we have pursued this policy and extended irrigation facilities in various ways.

Priority of place must, of course, be given to the Krishnarajsagar Works, under which, I told you in June, the Working Committee has recommended the resumption of the branch works in view of the increased demand on the part of the ryots for water, as a result of the success of the Sugar Factory. Another important development under this scheme is the construction of the Shimsha branch from the Maddur branch channel, which is expected to bring an additional 15,000 acres under cultivation. Work on this is now in progress.

Outside the area of the Krishnarajsagar, we have in progress in many places important tank and anicut works. In this connection the most important event of the past few months was the opening of the Anjanapur Reservoir by my colleague, Rajamantrapravina Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari. This is a very interesting piece of work and is designed to bring 10,000 acres under cultivation and has cost us in all a sum of Rs. 17·85 lakhs. The works were exposed to floods in the month of June, but stood up against them without any injury. Other principal tank works are the Maralavadi tank in the Bangalore District, the Nidasale, Dalavoy, Thumbadi and Chandanahalli tanks in the Tumkur District, the Bhimanahalli tank in the Mysore District, the Kamasamudram tank in the Kolar District and protective works to the Vani Vilas Sagar in the Chitaldrug District.

Anicut channels in process of construction include, in addition to numerous improvements and extensions of those under the Krishnarajsagar, a new scheme under the Maddur and Sulekere tanks in the Maddur Taluk.

In addition to these works that have already been undertaken, we have a large number of improvement schemes

under investigation. The chief of these is, of course, the Lakkavalli project. We have also projects for reservoirs across the Kabbini, the Hemavathi and the Lakshmanthirtha. In connection with anicut channels, we have schemes for improving and extending the Chamaraj Left Bank Channel, the Kattepur Channel and the Sriramadevaru Dam North and South Channels, and for opening out a new channel on the left bank of the Mandagere anicut.

We have also a project for the construction of an irrigation reservoir at Markonahalli in the Kunigal Taluk. It is likely to be sanctioned this year. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 22 lakhs. The capacity of the reservoir proposed is 7,572 units, and an area of 10,000 acres will come under irrigation. The ryots have agreed to make a contribution of Rs. 175 per acre and the realisations from this source are expected to amount to Rs. 17,50,000. It will take about five years to complete the work and a like period for the full development of irrigation under the Reservoir. Including interest during the period of construction, the capital cost of the work will stand at Rs. 9·18 lakhs at the end of 12 years. The revenue return anticipated works out at 4·8 or nearly 5 per cent on the net capital cost.

I will not attempt to summarise the total expenditure or the total irrigable area under this large number of schemes. The list can be easily added to, but it will suffice to indicate that these schemes will absorb all our funds and all our energy for many years to come.

Railways.

Under the head of Railways, our energies are still engaged with the preparations necessary for the taking over, with effect from 1st January, 1938, of the lines at present leased to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. Meanwhile, the extension of the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway continues, and pending the completion of the railway, the bus service instituted from Shimoga to Sagar has successfully established itself. We have now in contemplation an extension of the same service as far as the Gersoppa Falls. We have again addressed the Government of India regarding the construction of the Chamarajanagar—Satyamangalam link, which we regard as absolutely vital to the completion of our system.

Sugar Factory.

The business of the Sugar Factory continues to expand. An area of 9,354 acres has been planted to provide for the supply of cane to the Factory in the year 1936, and the Company have made arrangements for increasing the acreage to 10,500 acres in the ensuing year. The quantity of sugar manufactured during the year ending 30th September, 1936, is about 23,000 tons, as against 8,100 tons produced during the previous year. As was anticipated from the outset, the keen competition of other Indian factories is beginning to be felt, and it has been found necessary to reduce the price. Nevertheless, the Company has been able to declare an interim dividend of 6¼ per cent, and it is hoped that the profits of the current year will be in excess of those of the previous year. Meanwhile, the distillery has been satisfactorily developed and potable spirit to a value of over one lakh of rupees has been sold. A business in denatured spirits has also been built up and this has enabled the management to keep the distillery working for a larger number of hours. The use of power alcohol is still confined to the Company themselves and they have consumed about 30,000 gallons.

Silk Industry.

The condition of the silk industry continues to be very precarious owing to the keen competition of the Japanies, who miss no opportunity of securing control over one or another portion of the market. Representations have been made to the Government of India for the amendment of the protective duties and they have agreed to increase the duty on spun silk by 14 annas a pound. A deputation from the Mysore Silk Association, led by its President, Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur K. R.

Srinivasiengar, went to Simla last month and made representations to the Government of India for a suitable increase in the scale of import duties so as to render protection to the silk industry more effective. It is hoped that the Government of India will view their representations with sympathy.

The only other means of meeting the foreign competition is by improving and cheapening our own processes. A scheme of grainage expansion has been undertaken during the year and a sum of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned as an additional grant for the purpose. A bonus is being given on the raising of mulberry topes and an increased bonus given to aided grainages. A cocoon market has been opened with gratifying results. Experiments on the refrigeration of silkworm eggs have been carried on and in this connection the Government of India have been good enough to sanction a subvention of Rs. 2,250. The most important of all the measures undertaken during the year was the floating and registering as a joint stock concern of the Mysore Spun Silk Mills. The shares of the concern have been fully subscribed, and a site has been selected for the Mills. It is hoped that, as soon as they begin work, the problem of profitably using the waste silk, which is at present a by-product, will have been solved.

Central Industrial Workshop.

An improved type of bullock cart and an improved water-lift are among the inventions of the period under review. Ten students of the School of Engineering, one from the Indian Institute of Science and 39 artisans, have received training.

Government Electric Factory.

This has made a very promising start and has shown up to date an output of Rs. 56,500 as against an investment of Rs. 51,400 and a profit of Rs. 3,174. In order to make full use of the equipment supplied, Government have permitted the expansion of the work of the Factory to other manufactures not directly connected with electrical apparatus, the most successful of which has been the manufacture of articles made of bakelite.

Industrial and Testing Laboratory.

Orders have been issued sanctioning the re-organisation of the Industrial and Testing Laboratory which is now carried on in three separate sections, one dealing with pharmaceutical preparations, the next with bitumen products and the third with lac. A committee has been constituted to review the progress of the pharmaceutical section and to advise on questions relating to new products. Meanwhile, over 58,000 pounds of medicines have been supplied to the Government Medical Stores. The demand for bitumen emulsion for treating road surfaces is on the increase, and it is proposed to set up another plant at Mysore to meet the increased demand.

Cottage Industries.

Orders have been passed on the proposals of the committee appointed to suggest measures for the improvement and re-organisation of the industrial schools. The production of *khadi* at the Badanval Spinning Centre increased from 68,915 square yards to 97,341 square yards and from Rs. 31,000 to Rs. 68,915 in value. The number of spinners and weavers supported by the Centre was 2,600 and 120 respectively.

The contribution of the tax-payer.

Seasonal conditions have been fairly favourable although the actual rainfall up to date has been less than expected. The total collections of land revenue for 1935-36 were Rs. 1,36,12,964 as against Rs. 1,16,86,206 in 1934-35. Under Excise, there was a fall from Rs. 54,61,377 to Rs. 52,57,904, for which it is very difficult to account. Under Forest, there was a collection of Rs. 16,37,517 against Rs. 14,18,512 in 1934-35. Under Income Tax, the total collections amounted to Rs. 23,43,234 against Rs. 23,81,820 in 1934-35. Under Stamps, there was a total collection of Rs. 20,75,000 against Rs. 20,66,000, but the increase was offset by an increase in refunds and discounts on the sale of stamps. Under

Registration, the revenue was Rs. 3,00,497 against Rs. 2,63,161. The royalty on gold amounted to Rs. 25,97,821 as against Rs. 25,69,484 and the total revenue of the Department of Geology, including the profit on sale of chrome ores, to Rs. 1,54,732. On the whole, there is reason to hope that the State revenues are sharing in the economic recovery of which signs are beginning to be seen all the world over. But I am afraid we are still far from reaching a position where we can cease to scrutinise with the utmost jealousy every proposal for new expenditure.

Under the head of expenditure, I gave you last June a long list of the important building works which we had under construction, and I need not say more today than that all these are making rapid progress.

As regards roads, we are proceeding with the programme of improvement by the introduction of improved surfaces and by-passes, by bridging and by other works. I have already touched on the question of irrigation works. I should like, in passing, to mention a work which is purely aesthetic, and that is the restoration of the Sri Chennakesavaswamy Temple at Belur on which we are spending a sum of Rs. 22,000 under the supervision of an expert committee.

Electrical Department.

I have already referred to the growing demand for electric power in the State, and, with a view to securing an increase in the quantity of power generated, Government have sanctioned the raising of the storage level of the Krishnarajsagar from 120 to 124 feet. This, of course, means the submersion of an additional area, and it is estimated that seventeen villages will be affected. Necessary arrangements have been made to carry through the delicate and difficult task of providing the families affected with suitable land in exchange for that submerged, so that no hardship shall result.

In the same connection the scheme has been sanctioned for the erection of the 9th installation at Sivasamudram, in which it is proposed to instal one unit of 8,000 h.p. in place of two units of 2,000 h.p., and this is expected to cost 12·68 lakhs of rupees. Rural electrification schemes were increased by the addition of schemes for Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Tarikere, Hassan and Holenarasipur and certain villages, bringing up the total capital invested in schemes of the kind to Rs. 26,16,362. In order to facilitate further expansion in this direction Government have reduced the gross return expected of such works to 10 per cent. The total number of power and lighting installations increased from 27,681 to 31,032. The rates for supply of power for industrial and pumping installations and for advertising purposes have been reduced. A new scheme for providing for 2,000 telephone connections in Bangalore and 600 in Mysore has been taken up and is being pushed through: The question of linking our system to that of the Government of India is under correspondence.

Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture has successfully continued its war against the sugar-cane and coffee stem borers. In the Irwin Canal area money crops, such as, cotton, ground-nut and tobacco, are being tried and experiments in rotation of crops have been continued. The use of molasses for reclaiming alkali lands was continued and Virginia tobacco was introduced in several places in pursuance of the experimental scheme sanctioned by Government. We have also actively co-operated with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, under whose initiative a marketing survey of crops grown is being conducted. We have been fortunate in receiving a grant from the Council for research in fruit cultivation and arrangements for conducting this are already in progress. I am glad to say that the normal activities of the department have increased alongside of the extension of its research activities and that the distribution of improved seed and the benefits of spraying have been extended with considerable success.

Work of a more aesthetic nature was done in the Horticultural Department by the extension of the Lal-Bagh

Gardens and the glass-house therein; by the opening of village *panchayat* gardens and the construction of fountains in various public places, and by improving the road to the Nandidroog Hill Station, which it is hoped soon to make accessible by motor.

Co-operation.

Under Co-operation, the most important event has been the receipt of the report of the Committee presided over by Rajadharmapravina Diwan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, retired Chief Justice. The report has been published and the opinion of the public invited on the several recommendations of the Committee. Government hope to avail themselves of the assistance of this Committee in inaugurating sundry reforms at an early date. In particular, the position of the central financing institutions needs urgent attention. Recoveries have been small and the sums overdue to the Apex Bank and the Land Mortgage Bank have increased by over Rs. 12 lakhs. There is no doubt that this state of affairs is due in a great measure to the continued depression, and the Apex Bank has met the situation in a liberal spirit by foregoing default interest, by appreciably reducing the rate of ordinary interest and by granting extension of time to societies that have made honest efforts to meet their obligations. Another direction in which Government have tried to meet the public demand is the extension of the scheme of land mortgage banks. Four more land mortgage co-operative societies have been organized, bringing the total up to twenty-three, and it is under contemplation to bring eleven more taluks under the operation of the scheme.

Law and Order.

Under the head of Law and Order, there was an increase in cognizable cases investigated by the Police by 16 per cent, that is, from 14,217 to 16,527, and there was an increase of 14·9 per cent in the number of convictions. The reporting of crime by village officers and the handling of cases by the Police is said to have shown an all-round improvement. It is hoped that, with the return of the rainfall to the normal and consequent decrease in poverty, there will be a reduction in the number of offences to be dealt with.

In the Civil Courts, there was an improvement in the disposal of cases, though there are still many old cases to be cleared off. This improvement was largely due to the appointment of one additional Sub-Judge and three temporary Munsiffs, to the raising of the jurisdiction of the Small-Cause Courts, and to the investing of the Additional Sessions Judges with original jurisdiction. There was an increase of 2,429 in the number of suits instituted, and I am glad to note that, instead of an increase in the number pending at the close of the year, there was a decrease in pendency by 2,432. A Second City Magistrate's Court was established at Mysore.

The only important feature in the administration of the Jail Department is the appointment of a committee to consider the question of establishing a Borstal School for the reformation of juvenile offenders.

Education.

The period under review has been notable for some remarkable pronouncements on the subject of education. A committee presided over by Mr. Sultan Mohiyuddin has drawn up a very interesting report upon the establishment and management of nursery schools, and Government have made arrangements for giving grants to these institutions. Another committee, presided over by Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, dealt comprehensively with the relations between vocational and literary education. The conclusions drawn by this committee, which are still under the consideration of Government, have attracted very favourable notice. The University have had under consideration the proper functions of the colleges affiliated to it, and I invite your attention to a remarkable pronouncement by the Vice-Chancellor upon that subject.

Meanwhile, the principal features of the statistics relating to education were the opening of five more middle schools, and an increase in the number of pupils from 33,578 to 35,746. The number of students in the University also continues to increase and has reached the figure of 2,812. The number of women students who qualified for degrees reached the figure of twenty and the number of successful women candidates in the intermediate examination was thirty-seven.

I am glad to note a remarkable tendency towards the development of social service among the students. One very interesting feature of this was the carrying out of a vagrancy survey of the Mysore City, which has attracted widespread attention. More recently, Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3,000 to assist the students in the conduct of adult night schools.

Self-governing bodies.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

I come last to the self-governing bodies and propose to begin with those that form the foundation of the structure, namely, the village *panchayats*. The total number of these was reduced in 1935-36 to 11,337 from 11,390. The number which elected their own chairmen has increased to 165 and the number which levied optional taxes has increased by two. Several important works were carried out, including water supply schemes for the villages of Satanur and Turuvanur, the electrification of five villages in the Bangalore District, and the establishment of maternity homes in a considerable number of places. Altogether, a sum of Rs. 5,95,025 is reported to have been spent on works of public importance, in addition to the supply of communal labour of the value of Rs. 58,942. The amount spent on wells alone amounted to Rs. 1,83,212. One unhappy feature of the administration is the difficulty found by the *panchayats* in collecting their taxes, the year 1935-36 having closed with a balance of uncollected taxes of Rs. 42,97,615. In order to deal with this, Government have issued instructions to deputy commissioners to appoint special staff wherever necessary, and have directed sub-divisional officers to overhaul the demand, collection and balance accounts of the *panchayats* during *jamabandi* and their inspection tours, and to see that the irrecoverable arrears are written off.

DISTRICT BOARDS.

All the district boards, except those of Bangalore and Mysore, were reconstituted with effect from the 1st June, 1936, the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board having already been reconstituted with effect from 1st December, 1935. As a result of the bringing into effect of the Road Traffic and Taxes Regulation and the taking over of the tolls by Government, the total revenues of the district boards fell from Rs. 18,65,817 to Rs. 15,76,015. The Mysore District Board have floated a loan of Rs. 7 lakhs at 3½ per cent for the purpose of public works, and the Hassan District Board borrowed a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 for the purpose of constructing a bridge over the Cauvery at Ramanathpur. Proposals are under consideration for the construction of bridges over the Arkavathi and the Shimsha at Kankanhalli and Halagur, respectively, and for a girder bridge over the Hagari at Bilichodu.

MUNICIPALITIES.

A general revision of the valuation of buildings and lands for purposes of taxation was undertaken in many town and minor municipalities. Schemes for water-supply to Konanur, Chitaldrug and Davangere were completed. Schemes for improving the water-supply of Mandya, Ganjam, Kunigal, Closepet and Arsikere were sanctioned, and similar schemes for the towns of Saklespur, Chikmagalur, Nagamangala and Shikarpur are under consideration. A drainage scheme for Hassan town is also under consideration. The construction of maternity wards was completed at Chiknaikanhalli, Kankanhalli, Dodballapur and Nelamangala, and child-welfare centres are being established at Chitaldrug, Davangere and Chickballapur.

The administration of the municipalities of Channapatna, Mugur and Honnali was found to be unsatisfactory and these three bodies have been superseded for a period of two years each.

The Mysore City Municipality has conducted a general revision of the valuations for tax purposes and has floated a loan of ten lakhs of rupees for improvement purposes. A survey of housing conditions with a view to the clearing of the slum areas is in progress.

Conclusion.

The nations of Europe are all on the march, some willingly, others unwillingly. But they are all on the march. What they are marching towards one can easily guess. "Everywhere in Europe," the Archbishop of Canterbury said in his recent Call to Prayer, "there is restlessness, suspicion, apprehension. Arms are being rapidly increased. The race of armaments is going on apace. The efforts which single nations are making for their own security are only increasing the sense of insecurity among other nations." We can only pray that Europe, and India along with Europe, may not be sucked into a whirlpool of misery, destruction and slaughter.

No one in the world today can escape the perception that he is living through one of the greatest crises of history. The world stands on the verge of tremendous changes in which India is as much involved as any other country.

Indeed, the sooner this vast country, with its teeming millions and its numerous races and creeds, is consolidated on a truly national basis, with common interests and aspirations, the better will it be for her and for the world in general. For India has a great contribution to make to the peace and happiness of the world, and she can only fulfil her destiny if she herself is united and strong. It should be the endeavour of each one of us, however humble may be his sphere of action, to make his contribution towards that consummation. I am confident—as, I have no doubt, you all are—that Mysore, if she finds herself in a position to enter the Federation, can play a worthy part in that great movement symbolised in some measure by the Government of India Act—the movement towards the unification and, if I may use the word, nationalisation of the country. Let us, therefore, equip ourselves to play our part in a worthy manner as prospective partners in what is going to be the greatest political organisation in the world, and let us move forward in the consciousness that we are making our contribution, in common with our sister States and Provinces, not only to the progress of our Motherland, but also to the progress of Humanity.

SPEECHES ON THE ADDRESS.

The Address over, **Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY** spoke as follows :—

Mr. President, I rise with great joy to express our warm thanks for the cordial welcome you have extended to us on this occasion. As you have been pleased to point out, since we met last time, a notable event has happened in the annals of Mysore and that is, His Highness's visit to Europe and his safe return. It has given us great delight to hear that His Highness has returned greatly benefited in health and with new ideas which, in course of time, as you have been pleased to point out, will find expression in the development of Mysore. We pray to Providence that His Highness may be spared to us for a long time and bless us with beneficent rule. (Cheers.)

Sir, in your Address, you have touched on various topics and you will appreciate if I do not at the present moment refer to any of them. But I have been struck, if I may say so, with a great omission in your Address and that is, about the most important question of Subsidy. Sir, we join with you in your enthusiasm to be prospective partners in one of the greatest constitutional experiments that is going to be made in the world, but we cannot join with you if we are called upon to enter the Federation with certain drawbacks with which we are faced at present. The question of subsidy, as

has already been pointed out on many an occasion, has been an outstanding question in the history of Mysore. It is needless for me at the present moment to dilate at length on the various details of the whole question, but it may just be pointed out that we are paying this subsidy for the last 137 years. From the days of the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1799, we have been paying 24½ lakhs annually and during the period from 1896 to 1928 the subsidy was enhanced by 10½ lakhs per annum. In 1928, by the efforts of our Government, 10½ lakhs of it was remitted and from 1928 onwards up to the present day we have been paying 24½ lakhs to the Government of India. If we compute the amount that we have paid on this account, it comes to the huge figure of 37 crores. Our hearts are lacerated when we imagine what we could have done and what we could not have done with this huge amount of 37 crores when we realise for a moment that with very limited finances we have been able to build up such a prosperous Mysore. Imagination staggers at the idea as to what we could have done with this huge amount. Very many adjectives have been used in describing the subsidy. It has been condemned in no uncertain terms not only by the statesmen of India, but also by the statesmen in England. I need only refer to some of the statements made by a few of the British Indian statesmen. So long ago as the year 1799, the Marquis of Wellington (Sir Arthur Wellesley) opined in unequivocal terms that the subsidy was a huge drain on the slender resources of Mysore, and recently the master-mind behind the Government of India Act, Sir Samuel Hoare—it will do us good to remember the words that he has used—said " It is one of those questions which, whether there is Federation or whether there is no Federation, (*Hear, hear*) have got to be settled and the sooner it is settled the better it is for the relations between the Government of India and the great State of Mysore." These were the words that he uttered during the debate on the Bill in the House of Commons. Again when he referred to the question of subsidy while he was giving evidence before the Joint Committee on Constitutional Reforms, he referred to this contribution as the " most tiresome form of contribution. "

Sir, you will please pardon me if I take some time and give expression to our feelings on this vital question of subsidy. It is, I believe, a mistake to mix up this problem of subsidy with the problem of Federation, however important it may be to view it from that angle of vision also. This question of subsidy has been agitating the minds of the Government of Mysore and its people from pre-Federation days for over three generations. Ceaseless efforts have been made by the illustrious Dewans who have presided over the destinies of Mysore to see that the subsidy was a relic of the past. But with what result ? Both on the floor of this Assembly and on the floor of the Legislative Council and on public platforms people are crying hoarse for certain developments in various fields of activity, and with what poignancy they plead for increased grants for drinking water wells, expansion of education, extension of medical relief, organising industries to build up a prosperous Mysore, etc., it is not for me to dilate upon here. Efforts have not been spared, I admit, within the finances at our disposal, within the resources that we command, to do as much as possible, but we find we are handicapped every moment owing to want of finances. Our efforts have been pulled up by this financial nightmare. If it is remembered that every pie of the subsidy, if it is remitted, is not going to fill the private coffers of any individual or that of His Highness, but that it would be spent on development schemes which would be conducive to the welfare and prosperity of the people of Mysore as a whole, it stands to reason that this subsidy must be removed and removed at once.

Sir, this subsidy has been justified on the ground that it is the price for the protection given to us by the Government of India. However justifiable this might have been at the time it was imposed, I venture to submit that that ground is baseless and cannot hold

water for a moment at the present day. At the present moment, in addition to the subsidy, Mysore has been paying quite a lot to the exchequer of the Government of India by way of indirect taxation, customs duties, excise on salt, and in so many other ways. In both these ways, she has been paying to the Government of India much more than the price of her protection, when compared with the amounts that are paid by the other States. In view of the fact that the subsidy which we have been paying is a crushing burden on our internal finances and that it has greatly handicapped the development of our State, I venture to submit that it ought to be removed. It is an age-long impost, an unjust impost, and it is a crushing burden on the finances of Mysore and I believe no stronger words can be used for describing this contribution which we are called upon to pay to the Government of India.

Mr. PRESIDENT.—I think you have said enough on the subject!

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—I will close presently. It is an anachronism; it is a quaint survival of the past. It is a thing which, I think, we cannot tolerate any longer.

I will say a word more before concluding. It has been said that we should not confuse this problem of Subsidy with the problem of Federation. At the present moment when we are on the eve of Federation, I think we ought to speak out our mind as to the terms on which alone we could enter the Federation. No doubt we are all enthusiastic to join the Federation, but we can do so only on just and honourable terms. When we remember that this contribution has been condemned by the statesmen of British India and also of England day after day, it is a matter for supreme wonder that the Government of India Act states that it would take 20 years for the abolition of this tribute altogether and that throughout all these long years the State will have to pay it. We will have to pay 4 crores more, all the while being honourable partners of the Federation and we have to pay, in addition to the subsidy, other federal taxes such as corporation taxes, federation excise, etc., to the Federal Exchequer to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs. This is a burden with which we cannot put up. In the face of it, I wonder how we can enter the Federation on honourable terms. The subsidy which is an imperialistic relic should find no place in the future federation. These are the aspects of the matter. And knowing as we do that you have been fighting for the abolition of the subsidy with a rare amount of energy and enthusiasm and that you are not going to slacken your efforts in this direction, we venture on this occasion to give expression to this feeling because we want to wish you god-speed in your efforts. We want to give more power to your elbow and to see that the subsidy becomes a relic of the past; that the necessary finances that we need now would be at our disposal and we would be enabled to enter the Federation on just, equitable and honourable terms and play a worthy part in the Federation to be.

Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMI.—Sir, we are very grateful to you for your valuable and illuminating address not only on matters of the State, but also of countries outside. It gave us unbounded pleasure to hear that His Highness the Maharaja decided to go on tour to Europe under your kind care. It has given us extra pleasure that the tour has marvellously improved His Highness's health. We beg to request you on this occasion to convey to His Highness the Maharaja the sense of our deep loyalty to His Highness's person and throne, and our immense pleasure for the tour he has undertaken and for the results that have accrued therefrom.

This morning, Chief Justice Mr. Reilley was pleased to remark in the State Scout Council meeting that His Highness the Maharaja is an unselfish ruler always beloved by his people. He has spoken nothing but the truth, because His Highness not only spends all his valuable time, but also his riches, without any hesitation, for the benefit of the people.

Sir, you are not only a statesman of rare talents, but also a great patriot. As a result of your recent tour, we heard

only yesterday that you had been to a small village—Bhogadi—to declare it a model village and we are sure that in the course of your administration, there will be several such model villages springing up not only in the Mysore District, but all over the State. A happy beginning has already been made in that direction and we are sure we will not lag behind others in such progressive matters.

Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR.—Sir, I wish to add a word of request and it is that you may be pleased to convey to His Highness the Maharaja our most loyal felicitations on his safe and happy return from his recent European tour.

May I also, sir, on behalf of the members of this Assembly, and the 6½ millions of people whom we have the honour to represent in this House, congratulate you on your very successful tour? We are very happy to hear that you have enjoyed the tour and we are glad to learn that you have come back enriched in mind and body. We are sure, sir, that when you saw the high standards of life, and the happiness and prosperity of the people of the West, your heart should have been filled with the desire that Mysore should be equally great and prosperous. I am sure your valuable experiences will find expression in the development of the welfare of the State, and you may take it that the people of Mysore will be with you as one man in all your efforts in that direction.

Sir, I wish to add only a word more. This happens to be the last session of this Assembly as at present constituted. May be many of us will come back and have the pleasure of associating ourselves with you. May be that some may not. Those of us, who may not be here will regret very much that they will not any more enjoy your very genial presence. During the last three years, we have been ever so happy and harmonious in the deliberations of this House; and I thank you for it on behalf of the members of this House. You have, if I may say so, sir, turned this Assembly into a charmed circle in which by your magic spell you have disarmed all opposition and "those who came to scoff have remained to pray." May it be so for long!

Sir, we wish you long life, health and happiness.

Mr. B. S. PUTTASWAMY.—May I also request you to kindly convey our loyal and sincere greetings to His Highness the Maharaja on his safe return from foreign tour? We are extremely happy that His Highness has come back completely restored to health. We are also aware, sir, that you had organised this tour with such thoroughness that there was nothing left to be desired and the whole credit for the success of this tour is due to you. We hope that His Highness the Maharaja must have enjoyed this tour immensely and must have come back with the happiest of recollections and with renewed zest to order things still better in our State. May he be spared to rule over us for many long years to come by the kind Providence! (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. C. K. VENKATARAMAIYA, Kannada Translator to Government, then read the Kannada translation of the Dewan's Address.

Swearing in of a New Member.

Mr. DEVAPPA GOWDA made the prescribed Oath of Allegiance to His Highness the Maharaja and took his seat.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Revenue Probationers.

Q.—4. **Mr. Yajaman MUNISAMI SETTY** (Minorities).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) which are the communities having a population of 40,000 and above that are not represented in the Amildari and other higher services in the State;

(*b*) whether any attempts have been made to entertain in Government service Probationers (ಉಮೇದುವಾರರು) belonging to such communities?